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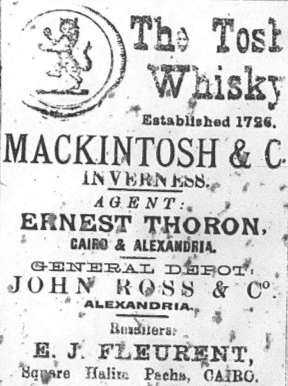
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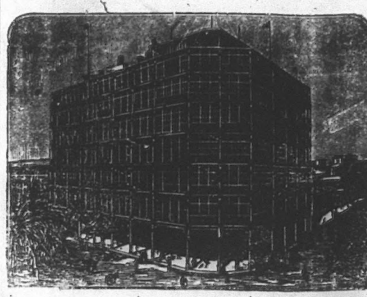
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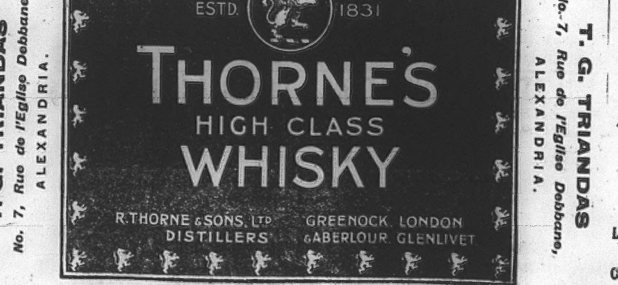


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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA

Kem-el-Madoun Observatory.

Direction of wind
Force of wind	...	...	...	...	...
State of sky	...	...	...	...	...
Barometer corrected	...	...	...	...	...
Evaporation	...	...	...	...	...
State of clouds	...	...	...	...	...
During 24 hours ending 9 a.m.	...	...	...	...	...
Max. Temp. in the shade	...	...	...	...	...
Min. do.	...	...	...	...	...
Humidity of the air	...	...	...	...	...
Heat of the sun	...	...	...	...	...
State of sky	...	...	...	...	...
Wind	...	...	...	...	...
Moisture	...	...	...	...	...
State of sky	...	...	...	...	...
Remarks	...	...	...	...	...

Temperate weather prevailed yesterday, but at
night a high S.W. wind sprang up and it became
rather boisterous. The morning opened bright and
cool with a strong breeze from S.W. and a rising
barometer.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT
For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	34	13	Mersa	30	8
Suez	31	13	Atbara	70	14
Cairo (Helwan)	21	13	Suakin	77	24
Cairo (Ghiseh)	22	11	Khartoum	83	16
Assiout	24	8	Kassala	74	18
Ain el-Helwan	25	13	Wad Medani	31	16
Wady Halfa	25	8	Doum	33	18

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of sky
Tripoli	748.6	Violent	6	Rough
Malta	753.7	Light	10	Very slight
Istanbul	748.6	Mod. br.	17	Mod.
Athens	748.6	Strong	16	Rough
Amassoul	749.3	Almost calm	21	Very slight

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Dec.	1 Full Moon	1. 7 a.m.	6.33	4.35
..	9 Last Quarter	3.45 a.m.	6.39	4.55
..	15 New Moon	8.44 p.m.	6.14	4.56
..	23 First Quarter	5. 4 p.m.	6.47	4.59
..	30 Full Moon	8.44 p.m.	6.51	5. 3

The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Editor and Manager - R. SNELLING.

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1907.

PARTIES IN EGYPT.

The discovery by the Nationalist Press that
the much-talked-of article in the "Times"
hinted at the existence of certain divisions
of thought among the Nationalists of Egypt
has aroused a discussion that appears to us
better suited to a people in the perambu-
lator stage of political development than to a
public which claims, according to its jour-
nalistic representatives, to have reached a
high level of civilisation. Oceans of ink are
now being wasted in the effort to prove
that the Egyptian people is—in political af-
airs—one and indivisible, that it knows no
parties and no divisions, that the whole na-
tion is "united in its demand for autonomy
and representative Government" ("Al-Min-
bar", and so forth, in fact, that the world
never saw so united a nation.

We are quite ready to admit that there
are no organised parties in Egypt as there
are in England or France. But we cannot,
for our lives, bring ourselves to believe that
every Egyptian sees eye to eye with his
fellows in his views as to political questions,
and we cannot refuse to acknowledge the
existence of grave differences of opinion
among Egyptians of high standing as to
what course should be followed in the
future or should have been followed in the
past. This spring we had an instance of
this in the divisions of opinion that marked
the Turkish crisis. Some of our conferees
were more Ottoman than the Sultan: they
landed infantry brigades at Alexandria and
prepared us for epoch-making conflicts. Others
expressed the mild hope that matters would
be arranged in a manner that would safe-
guard the interests of the Ottoman Empire
and of Egypt. There is a vast difference between
these points of view.

Consequently we are rather surprised to
learn that many of our contemporaries are
not only incredulous of the existence of,
let us say, "divisions" among the Egyptian
Nationalists, but regard the hint that they
exist as a dire and shameful insult. A
strange insult! Contradictory opinions, the
stress of rival forces, the constant discus-
sion of political and social problems, the very
exchange of oratorical missiles between rival
politicians—these are the very life and breath
of the civilised modern state, the manifesta-
tions of the power without which the state
organism is a mere lifeless machine. But
here are our aspirants to self-government
and what-not, our emulators of the Japanese
(whose parties are numerous and ardent in
time of peace) protesting with an infinite
seriousness—that they have not yet reached
a stage of development which every civilised
nation has attained.

"Al Watan" roundly asserts: "Lord Cromer
by his words and actions cast among us the
destructive toad (of political division), espe-
cially by making distinctions between Egyptian
and Egyptian, etc., etc." Was there ever such
an amazing misinterpretation of the facts! We
doubt Lord Cromer's ability—we doubt any
man's ability—to create "parties" in the
European sense among Egyptians, for we are
convinced that there is some truth in the old
proverb that "bricks cannot be made without
straw." We will go further and say that had
Lord Cromer "created parties"—had he suc-
ceeded in forming among intelligent Egyptians
a number of groups, each anxious to promote
the welfare of Egypt, each blessed with
courageous convictions and each ready with
definite constructive criticism, he would have
achieved the impossible, he would have made
a populace into a nation in twenty years. But
to shudder at the word "party," to assert,
à propos of every hint to the contrary, that all
Egyptians of intelligence think alike, have like
political aims and ideas—this is literally child-
ish. The ideal civilised state is not a barracks,
a phalanx, or a horde, but a union of a
multitude of active dissimilar personalities
working in different ways to obtain the realisa-
tion of their ideal—the welfare of the com-
munity. To judge from the comments of the
native Press, intelligent Egypt has not begun
to realise what civilisation really means.

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

(LONDON & CAIRO.)

UPHOLSTERERS TO H.M. KING EDWARD VII

Begin to announce that their representative, Mr. T.
OLIVER, is now staying at the New Khedivial Hotel,
Alexandria, where he will remain till December 24th,
and where he will be pleased to make appointments
and to give his advice on all matters concerning
Furniture and Decoration.

Mr. OLIVER will be in Cairo at Shepherd's Hotel,
from December 25th, till the end of January.

29-12-107

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27-31-1-907

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Small Dances.

The first small dance of the season at the Savoy Hotel, Cairo, will take place on Saturday, 15th inst.

H.M.S. Venus.

H.M.S. Venus arrived at Alexandria from Port Said early this afternoon, but owing to the high sea could not enter the harbour, and returned.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, is expected to arrive at Alexandria to-morrow morning, and will be distributed at the G. P. O. at 8 o'clock.

K. S. C.

By kind permission of the Colonel commanding and officers, the band of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers will play at the Khedivial Sporting Club to-morrow afternoon.

Egypt's Importance.

Apart from Australia, one can say that in India and Egypt stand the two pillars upon which rest England's economic power, and consequently her military and political power, now and in the future.—*France Militaire*, Paris.

Suez Canal.

On the 10th inst., 9 vessels, 1 northward and 2 southward bound, transited the Canal, and paid for passenger and tonnage toll fr. 176,622.03. Of these, 5 were British, 1 Austrian, 1 Norwegian, 1 Ottoman and 1 American. The total revenue since the 1st inst. is fr. 2,978,448.38.

Salama Hassib.

Salama Hassib, the Egyptian wrestler, who has been giving exhibitions of his prowess lately in Cairo and Alexandria, has given up his new profession owing to some difference he has had with Schackmann, the German wrestler. Salama has now entered the service of Prince Omar Pasha Tousseun, who was taken with the native's agility.

Christmas Sale.

The usual sale of Christmas cards, art calendars, and gift books for children, is being held this year on the premises of the C.M.S. missionaries at Bait Arabi Pasha in Babel-Louk, instead of in Sharia Mohamed Ali, as in previous years. The sale to English residents will be held on Thursday and Friday next (13th and 14th inst.), from 3 to 6 p.m.

Steamer Ashore.

The British S.S. Milton, which has been discharging tins of petroleum on to lighters in the outer harbour of Alexandria for three weeks, grounded on the beach at Gabbari early this morning owing to the tempestuous weather. Tugs were sent out to her assistance at daybreak and the vessel was soon got off without sustaining any damage.

A Nile Mystery.

The body of a young man has been discovered in the Nile and proves to be that of Ahmed Bey Salahdar, a member of a well-known and wealthy native family. An enquiry is being opened, but thus far no clue to the mystery of his death has been discovered. All that is known is that the victim left the house one night with a companion, and was never seen alive again.

Egyptian Cotton.

The Egyptian cotton seed tried in the Straits Settlements has been a failure and a report on the Straits Settlements recently issued by the Colonial Office announces unequivocally the failure of the attempts to grow cotton in that colony. Sea Island seed was tried on a large scale on the Golden Grove estate, but it was found to be quite as unsuitable as the Egyptian seed previously tried.

Native Thieves sent to Prison.

Five natives of Alexandria, who were charged, separately, with thefts committed during September and October last, were brought before the Attain Criminal Court on Monday, when two of them were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, two others to one year's imprisonment, and the fifth to eighteen months' imprisonment. Yesterday morning the same Court sentenced another native to two years' hard labour for a theft committed on the 10th ult.

The "Reconnaissance" of '82.

In the memoir of the late Duke of Cambridge's private life, which has just been published, the "reconnaissance" on August 5th, 1882, at Alexandria, which was essential to deceive Arabi as to the seizure of the Canal and attack from the Ismailia side, is noted. The Duke says: "I confess I have my doubts as to the prudence of this affair." It is clear from the words and from what follows that the Commander-in-Chief was also kept in the dark by the general in command of the expeditionary force.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

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BAHR-EL-GHAZAL.

BELGIANS EVACUATE POSTS.

News has reached Cairo that the Belgian troops have evacuated the disputed posts on the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which have now been occupied by two Sudanese battalions. The same telegram states that Sir Ragnald Wingate returned to Khartoum yesterday from his inspection in Kordofan province. Baron Rudolph Slatin Pasha is still in Kordofan.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

H.H. the Khedive came down to Alexandria from Cairo yesterday evening. His Highness will spend three days at Montazah and Mariout.

The Friday reception at Abdeen was attended by the following: Mohamed Magdi Bey, Counsellor of the Native Court of Appeal; Mohamed Mahmoud Bey Soleiman, Moudir of the Fayoum; Ali Bey Shazara, Moudir of Keneh; Mr. Powis, director of the Census; M. Francis Morel, pastor of the French Evangelical Church; M. Prunieres, Counsellor of the Mixed Court of Appeal; Prince Hussein Pasha Kamel; Chitty Bey, Mr. King Lewis, Count Serionne, and Sir Vincent Corbett.

On Saturday, His Highness received Baron de Biegeleben, ex Austrian Premier; Kassem Bey Emio, Counsellor of the Native Court of Appeal; Mr. Goodman; M. Brifed, director of the Orient Bank; Amin Bey Aly, President of the Native Court of Alexandria; Abdal Rahim Ahmed Bey, Vice-President of the Court of Keneh; Mr. Lang Anderson, and Prince Aly Haidar Pasha.

BANQUET TO M. PRUNIERES.

On Monday evening a banquet was given at Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, by about a hundred members of the Cairo Bar to M. Prunieres on the occasion of his departure for Alexandria to take up his post in the Mixed Court of Appeal here. M. Prunieres, who for a period of 21 years has filled the position of President of the Mixed Tribunals at Cairo, has, as most of our readers are aware, been recently nominated to be a "Councillor" of the Mixed Court of Appeal at Alexandria.

Maitre Carton de Wiart was in the chair, and in an eloquent speech he wished M. Prunieres all success at Alexandria, at the same time expressing the sincere regrets of all the members of the Cairo Bar at the loss they were to suffer consequent upon the elevation of M. Prunieres to the Court of Appeal. In these sentiments he was seconded by Maitre Cesar Adda, and after a fitting reply from M. Prunieres, who in thanking his hosts mingled good wishes to the seniors with words of encouragement to the juniors, Judge Tuck briefly addressed the company, who shortly after dispersed their several ways.

At the same time occasion was taken to present M. Prunieres with a polished wooden basket modelled in the shape of a scaphogus, and a parchment address signed by the members of the Bar.

The reunion was in every way a most pleasant one and great praise must be accorded to Mr. Baehler, of Shepherd's Hotel, for the excellent dinner he provided and the admirable way in which the whole banquet was carried out.

OLD ANGLIO-EGYPTIAN'S DEATH.

By the death of William Hodgson Bey, which took place on the 5th inst. at Ibrahimieh, Alexandria, another link has been severed from amongst the old Anglo-Egyptians who have done yeoman service in this country. The deceased Bey came to Egypt in the year 1862 with the first cotton-ginning machine, which was set up at Minet-el-Gamb, and where he had the honour of explaining the working of it to Said Pasha. He was afterwards employed by the Egyptian State Railways as engineer at old Benha Bridge, and after this was transferred as erecting shop foreman at Gabbari, where he was recognised as a thorough mechanic. In the year 1881 he was promoted to erecting shop foreman at Boulak, Cairo, and during the bombardment of Alexandria his valuable services were requisitioned in fitting up and running the armoured train; he was granted Queen Victoria's Medal and the Khedive's Star for these services. He was then promoted to carriage works manager at Cairo and was thanked by the present Khedive's father for his tact and ability he displayed in fitting up H.H.'s train. After some years in this position he was promoted to loco. works manager, which position he filled for 9 years with great credit and until his retirement in 1906. During these years the whole of the loco. works at Boulak were rebuilt and remodelled by Mr. F. H. Trevithick, M.I.C.E., chief mechanical engineer, and in this work he took an important part in reconstructing and refitting with the most up-to-date machinery. He was decorated by the Khedive with the 4th and 3rd Osmanieh, and on his retirement was presented by Mr. Trevithick with a handsome silver silver suitably inscribed, in recognition of his valuable services. The deceased Bey was highly esteemed by everyone who came into contact with him, and also by all those who worked under his supervision.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT COUSINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT. Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials. 14-15

AN INTERESTING VISITOR.

EN ROUTE TO THE HEDJAZ.

Sheikh Abdel Rahman ben Youssef and ten of the Tuareys tribe have arrived in Cairo on their way to the Hedjaz. This man pretends to be the Sheikh of the Moslems in Bornu. He arrived via Tripoli bearing news that at the end of August there were no Turks or French troops at Bilma Oasis.

NOTES FROM SUEZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez Tuesday. H.M.'s sloop Merlin returned to Suez this morning from Port Sudan, and is now moored in the North Basin of Port Ibrahim.

The Turkish steamer Angora, from Constantinople, with a large number of Turkish pilgrims, came out of the Canal this morning in voluntary quarantine, and sailed for Jeddah.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

The committee of the proposed National University has decided to organise sub-committees in the provinces for collecting subscriptions, and to hold meetings regularly every Thursday, at the High School Students' Club, Cairo.

Three of the members have been appointed to draw up the regulations for the committee. The total subscriptions received up to date amount to L.E. 16,536.

FREE FIGHT AT KASR EL NIL.

A violent quarrel took place between Italian workmen and Arabs at work on the new Semitic Hotel at Kasr el Nil on Monday. The dispute commenced by one of the Italian workmen upsetting the supports of a low scaffolding, with the result that two Arabs who were working on it were thrown down and badly bruised. The natives retorted by a similar practical joke at the expense of the Italians, who, after picking themselves up, attacked their aggressors. A free fight followed, in which knives were drawn, and stones, sticks, and other improvised weapons freely used, and had it not been for the presence of mind of the foreman and architect in charge, lives would probably have been lost. As it was four Arabs were severely injured and removed to hospital, and several Europeans sustained slight injuries.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The hired transport Bremer Castle is due at Alexandria from Southampton to-morrow with reinforcing drafts for the Army of Occupation.

The vessel will leave again on Friday with the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, which she will convey to Malta. The battalion will leave Cairo for Alexandria by special train starting from Abbassieh at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow and arriving at Gabbari quay at 12.45 a.m. on Friday. A number of home-going details will also come down by the special train and the whole of the troops will be embarked immediately on arrival. At Malta the Bremer Castle will embark the 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment for Southampton, to be stationed at Dover.

The transport Assaye leaves Port Said on the 18th inst. with details for England.

QUARANTINE IN TURKEY.

A telegram from Pera states that the quarantine restrictions in Turkish ports against arrivals from Port Said have been removed.

THE PLAGUE.

Yesterday's plague bulletin records a fresh case, a death, and a recovery at Ghirgeh; four cases (two fatal) at Nag Hamadi, one case and one death at Tala, and one case at Tantah.

NEW LINE TO PERSIAN GULF.

The service recently inaugurated by the Hamburg-American Line has during the last few months made such progress, that the company have been compelled to have the cargo-boats substituted by regular passenger steamers. The passenger steamer Assyria, which will perform the next voyage to the Persian Gulf, will be followed by the Savoia. Both these vessels are fitted up with every modern comfort and are provided with well ventilated state rooms and saloons.

This will surely be an inducement for tourists to visit the countries situated on the Persian Gulf, as at the ports of call on route. Passengers have ample time to enjoy a perfect view of the different places. The rates are so tempting, and the comfort so perfect, that no doubt whatever is entertained of its well-deserved success.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman liner Avon arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Malta.

The Ellerman liner Assaut sailed from Malta on Tuesday morning, and is due here on Sunday next with a general cargo.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FRENCH EDITION OF "AL LEWA."

Referring to the above, "Al Mokattam" says:—The fable of Zep concerning the ass clothed in the lion's skin cannot be more aptly applied than to the case of Mustapha Kamel, who felt it incumbent upon himself to open communications with certain liberals carried away by the excitement of the Denishaw affair. He was (for the nonce) the most influential of Egyptians, the head of the Nationalist party before whom the whole nation bowed. He did his utmost with the result that certain young people, one or two French and English journalists among them, took his allegations for Gospel. Moreover, he took care to despatch as many telegrams as possible which were calculated to impress certain imbeciles who were convinced that the reason, the eloquence, and the genius of their leader had won the statesmen of England. He went so far as to make some portentously absurd statements to a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

On his return his disillusionment was gigantic. The friendship of some of his trusted friends was fleeting indeed. Thereupon he did his best to spread the belief among Europeans and natives that the cream of the nation approved of his conduct, that the leading British Parliamentarians held him in high esteem and followed his advice, and so forth, till a certain public believed that he held the destinies of Egypt in his hands.

He informed the world at large that H.H. the Khedive was his protector and friend and had paid him a round sum to aid his new journal. The "Times" fastened upon Mustapha Pasha's allegations, as the public knows.

Meanwhile we may well state that half his subscribers are not Egyptians, but sons or former officials of Turkish, Araucan, or Circassian origin. They do not approve of the present situation, and they are right to object to a régime that deprives them of their ancient powers and prerogatives.

Others are ex-officials, retired for one reason or another, who flattered the Government when in office and now very naturally criticise the former object of their sycophancy.

We are convinced that the editor of "Al Lewa" has rendered the British Occupation the most unexpected and colossal service by his recent conduct.

THE UNITED EGYPTIAN LANDS LTD.

LISTS STILL OPEN.

It has been decided to keep open the subscription list for the above company in Egypt until Thursday next, the 13th inst. at midday, in order to conform with the closing of the lists in London, which will take place simultaneously.

We understand that the entire issue has been considerably over-subscribed already in Egypt alone, the subscriptions amounting to nearly half a million.

The allotment will take place on Friday and allotment letters and cheques returning money will be posted that evening, notwithstanding the work entailed in dealing with such a heavy list of applications.

GHEZIREH PALACE.

Ghezireh Palace Hotel commenced its winter season on Monday, numbering among its visitors Baroness Benet, Cherif Pasha, Mr. and Mrs. Rym and their children, Mr. and Mrs. Trafford Hatton, Dr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Privat, Mr. and Mrs. Pains, Mr. and Mrs. Littauer, and Mr. Carphy. The Tzigane Band is already in attendance, and quite a number of people are taking advantage of the terrace at tea time. The garden is looking at its best in spite of its curtailment, and the luxuriant tropical trees and shrubs effectively hide from view the desolation that lies beyond the newly-built wall. Those who have ever visited Ceylon are always struck by this beautiful garden with its red paths and brilliant verdure, and at the present it would almost bear comparison with the Garden of Eden itself.

No programme of the season's amusements has yet been settled; and the dances are not expected till after the commencement of the New Year.

AN ECHO OF THE PAST.

Mr. J. Clunn, the head of the well-known firm of Geo. W. Wheatley and Co. of London, Liverpool, and Bombay, East India agents and carriers, is at present at Shepherd's Hotel. He intends shortly making the Nile trip as far as Assouan, before proceeding to Nice for the winter.

The firm was formerly named Waghorn and Co., and it was founded some 60 years ago by the late Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., the pioneer of the overland route, long before the Suez Canal or railways were thought of in Egypt. In those days the mails were brought down by the Mahmoudieh Canal from Alexandria to Cairo, and thence on camel-back to Suez, where they were embarked on one of the sailing vessels belonging to the old Indian Marine and conveyed to Bombay, reaching there from London in about two or three months, which was considered a great feat compared with the six months or so, occupied by the Cape route. The vessels that carried the mails then could not be stowed on the deck of the P. and O. liners that traverse the Suez Canal.

TELEGRAPHISTS' WAIL.

PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

The following petition has been presented to the Government by the State Telegraph employees:—

We, the undersigned, telegraph employes, beg to submit our present claim which we are sure will meet with the kind consideration of the Government in whose hands stands the welfare of each of us. At the moment when a decision as to the Pension Law seems to be at hand, we must appeal to the equity of our superiors and point out, to them how our position differs from that of any other Government employes and therefore deserves special treatment and consideration.

The official Government duty hours are 5, daily, representing a yearly total amount of about 1825 hours; from this amount are to be deducted all the holidays, viz.

	DAYS	1825
Fridays	52	
Bairam	3	
Courban Bairam	4	
Kiwa	1	
Mouled Nabi	1	
H.H. Birthday	1	
Anniversary of H.H. sitting on the throne	1	
Gahr El Bahr	1	
Mahmal	1	
Cham El Nessim	1	
	66 x 8 = 330	

Leaving an approximate total of 1495 hours per year.

The duty imposed on all the telegraph employes is a minimum of 8 hours daily, by day as well as by night without break throughout the year, representing therefore a total amount of 2920 hours per year, exactly the double of what all other Government employes do.

We abstain from calculating the ordinary and extraordinary leaves of absence which all other Government employes obtain every year, whereas many of us are hardly granted 15 days leave of absence a year. Besides this we must point out that our lives are continually exposed to danger and our health seriously impaired through excess of work.

We also must mention the heavy responsibilities incumbent upon us; the lives of passengers, the goods of merchants, the money of bankers and of the public in general and the urgent official correspondence all depend upon our steadiness and accuracy in the performance of our duties. An error, the slightest oversight, might be the cause of most regrettable accidents, the loss of human lives, of money, etc. etc. Therefore we consider that, as compared with other administrations, the basis on which our salaries is established is not a fair retribution for the amount and value of the work being done by us.

Now, when after 25 or 30 years extenuating services we are put on pension, we have nothing to live upon, except the miserably inadequate sum which is not sufficient to keep body and soul together, if we consider the unprecedented rise in price of all the necessities of life which has still more aggravated our case. We may with justice say that our present salaries have been reduced in value to one half their nominal figure and that we are now getting less for our services than 20 years back; the slight increases given to the old hands not even keeping pace with this abnormal situation, we ask: Would it not be fair to admit the striking reality of the case and make some provision in the Pension Law for those who have worked well and faithfully for the Administration under such trying circumstances?

We therefore respectfully beg that in consideration of the above facts which we dare hope will be appreciated on their intrinsic merits, we may obtain a special and better treatment in the settlement of our pension. We do hope the Govt. will feel this an obligation which alone can remunerate the valuable services we have rendered especially in times of unrest, there are those amongst us who have rendered signal services to the cause of order and have been awarded with medals and grades but the recognition which in their situation would have been most desirable was not afforded them; they were denied the benefit of their works which, we believe, is an essential condition to encouraging faithful servants in the performance of their hard work and self-sacrifice for the future.

THE TELEGRAPHISTS
STATE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION
Cairo 10th December 1906.

NILE TOURISTS.

List of passengers by the P.S. Ramesses the Great, which left Cairo yesterday: Mr. and Mrs. B. Goodman, Dr. and Mrs. Solvay, Dr. R. Davis, Baron P. Abreguerne, Mrs. Vista A. Follet, Master R. Follet, Armstrong, Mrs. M. Follet, Armstrong, Dr. Henry Davis, Dr. Charles Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Desprez, Mr. and Mrs. Varigard, Mrs. M. Van Blarion, Miss G. T. Van Blarion, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Nelson, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Lethrop, Mr. Thomas Fairhurst, Mrs. Mary P. Gill, Mrs. P. M. Price, Mr. Stanislas Häufblum, Mr. J. A. Graves, Miss A. N. Royce, General and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Miss S. C. Woodford, Miss Clara Adler, Mr. Richard Heumann, Mr. Hermann Heumann, Mrs. Heumann, Mrs. Freer Smith, Miss C. J. Freer Smith, Countess and Count Hermann Vita thum, Mrs. James S. Hanson, Miss Mary Hanson, Mr. W. Taylor, Mrs. Hartmann, Mrs. Wiesberger, Mr. Curtis Tilton, Mr. A. W. Eddy, Mr. T. R. Wickwire, Mr. Algernon Perkins, Mr. L. Thackeray.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

A number of native lawyers intend to present a souveir to Saad Pasha Zaghoul, the new Minister of Education, on the occasion of his appointment.

Sir William Garstin, Adviser to the Ministry of Public Works, is expected to arrive in Cairo on the 15th inst. from the Sudan.

An interesting Anglo-Druze matrimonial alliance is announced. A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Emir Prince Emin Arelan and Freda Ekins, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsell, R.E., and Mrs. Lindsell.

The Emir is the son of the great Druze Chiefain of the Lebanon, the Emir Medjid Arelan, who is Ottoman Consul General at Brussels.

Sir John Aird celebrated the seventy-third anniversary of his birthday last week.

We are informed that Mr. Robert Llawellyn Davonshire, who has practised as a solicitor in the City of London since 1885, has applied for admission to the Order of Avocats, and is about to commence practice in Cairo.

Mr. Davonshire has for nearly 20 years past acted as principal legal adviser of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, of which his father, the late Mr. T. H. Davonshire, was one of the founders and was chairman at the time of his death. Mr. Davonshire has taken an active part in local affairs in the County of Middlesex, being a Justice of the Peace and having for some years served as a member of the County Council, and as chairman of the District Council and of the Education Committee of Heston and Isleworth. Mr. Davonshire is also well-known in Masonic circles, being a Past Grand Steward and a Past Master of the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge No. 4, (one of the two "Time Immemorial" lodges) and being also Past Provincial Grand Registrar of the province of Middlesex.

ZIZINIA THEATRE.

"AMOUREUSE."

(FROM OUR THEATRICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

We (the journalistic "we") are still a bachelor and, if we are to see many plays of the stamp of "Amoureuse," are likely to remain so. After all the bother of falling in love, lapsing into respectability, and overcoming suspicions of one's wife's fidelity, to then find marriage insupportable because your wife loves you too much: "Ah, ça non par exemple,"—a little exclamation without which, by the way, no French play is complete. Of course the piece is utterly impalpable. A certain amount of credit is due to M. de Porto-Riche for lighting on an original phase in a subject which, one would have thought, had been turned and twisted in every conceivable way by every conceivable author. But having hit on his phase, frail and empty though it be, he rests contented. The husband loves rationally, the wife overwhelmingly, and the friend (save the mark!) degradingly; there is Act I. The husband becomes exasperated, the wife revolting, and the friend treacherous; so much for Act II. Act III. constitutes a would-be happy ending. A stage expression of this very light scheme occupied, including those stricken entr'actes, some three hours and, but for the infidelity affair in Act II, husband and wife are on practically the same footing as they were at the start. To be candid, the play left a rather bitter taste in the month. We looked in vain for refinement or even literary merit; we met with only coarse jokes and yelping allusions. Perhaps our ideas are too English, but no amount of Entente Cordiale will reconcile one to such a length as this. But how inimitable are the French! Who but they could have made so forcible a thing out of almost nothing? Sooner which, to read or see indifferently acted, would have been appealingly rapid, became in Mlle Brandès' and M. Roussell's hands animate and probable. Both gave admirable displays of their talents in their overlong lengthy rôles. Mlle Brandès gave a telling impersonation of the adoring and exacting, petulant and outrageous wife, while M. Roussell faithfully portrayed the at first patient then incensed husband. Mr. Gournac gave a very satisfactory account of the "ami de famille."

There was an excellent curtain raiser, "Le coeur a ses raisons," delightfully played by Mlle Marie-Marcilly and MM. Gournac and Alern, who thoroughly deserved the warm reception accorded them.

We are distressed to find a misprint in our yesterday's notice regarding Mlle Brandès' name and we tender her our excuses for this unwitting error.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

BREMEN.
TAKES NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY
N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Managers of certain good circles.
Beware of evilly disposed competition running down this very
SUPERIOR BRAND OF BEER!

TELEGRAMS.

POPE AND FRANCE.

EXCITEMENT AT THE VATICAN.

STERN MEASURES.

PARIS, December 11.

The house of Monsignor Montagnini, the Papal representative here, has been searched. He has been arrested and will be conveyed to the frontier to-night.

At a Council of Ministers held this afternoon it was decided that the immediate liquidation of church property should take place, and to call upon 5,500 seminarists to perform military service. (Reuter)

ROME, December 11.

Great excitement prevails at the Vatican. The Pope, in discussing the situation, said he was grieved at the necessity for resorting to extreme measures, but they were indispensable. "Neither persecution nor martyrdom would prevent us protecting our religion: our cause was God's." (Reuter)

PARIS, December 11.

The Council of Ministers has decided on the rigorous execution of the Separation Law.

A raid was made on the house of Montagnini, semi-official representative of the Pope, who was conducted to the frontier in the evening. (Havas)

EDUCATION BILL.

WILL IT BE SACRIFICED?

LONDON, December 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House was crowded yesterday evening. Numerous Peers were present in the galleries. Mr. Birrell explained that the Government had resolved to return the Lords' amendments to the Education Bill, not because they were all bad, but because they would involve at least 80 divisions, and endless prolongation and complication in debate. The resolution which Sir H. Campbell Bannerman will move to-day rejecting the amendments en bloc is quite unusual. Its object is supposed to be to throw the whole responsibility on the Lords.

Mr. Balfour declared that the Government's action would constitute a precedent absolutely destructive to free criticism. He would rather see the Bill perish than adopted in the Government's shape. Mr. Redmond said that if the Bill failed to pass owing to the Government refusing to make concessions, it would be most serious for the Government and the Liberal party. (Reuter)

THE SULTAN'S SUCCESSOR.

GERMAN DENIAL.

BERLIN, December 11.

It is emphatically stated from a responsible source that the news which has been circulated that Germany was favouring the succession of Prince Burhaneddin is entirely without foundation. It is known here that the Sultan enjoys excellent health. (Reuter)

GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES REJECTED.

BERLIN, December 11.

The Budget committee in the Reichstag has rejected the supplementary estimates of £1,500,000 asked for Damaraland, and of which a part was destined for the construction of a railway much desired by the Government. (Reuter)

BERLIN, December 11.

The Reichstag has rejected the supplementary estimates for South West Africa. (Havas)

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

HOW IT WILL BE UTILIZED.

CHRISTIANIA, December 11.

The American Minister, in thanking the Storting for the Nobel Peace Prize, announced that President Roosevelt would use the prize to establish a permanent Industrial Peace Committee in Washington, a righteous peace in the industrial world being as important as peace in the international world. (Reuter)

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

BUDAPEST, December 11.

Bacon Lexa d'Arenthal, speaking before the Hungarian Delegation, said that he regretted that popular demonstrations in Italy had assumed, of late years, an unfriendly tone towards Austria. He hoped that the efforts of both Governments would impart a more amicable spirit to the two peoples. (Reuter)

PANTHEON FOR ZOLA.

PARIS, December 11.

The Senate has voted the translation of Zola's remains to the Pantheon. (Havas)

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, December 11.

Rugby. Oxford beat Cambridge by 12 points to 8. (Reuter)

WESTERN OASES RAILWAY.

THE LINE TO KHARGEH.

The Oasis of Khargeh is separated from the Nile Valley by 120 miles of barren desert, and the most pressing duty of the Corporation of Western Egypt is to get on with the completion of the railway. Until the railway is finished the work of development will be always hampered, for carriage by pack camel across the desert is very costly. Coal now costs from £9 to £10 at Khargeh, but as soon as the line is completed this will be reduced to a little over £2. The cost of fuel hinders operations considerably for it is obviously very expensive to work the steam drilling plant for boring under these conditions. Taking a camel load at 180 kilos, it is obvious that the transport of American steam drills and other material is an undertaking of great difficulty, while boilers and drill frames, etc., have to be taken across on wheels by means of draught camels and a good road has had to be cut down the steep cliff from the desert plateau. During the pioneer expedition from January to April, 1905, the number of camel journeys across the desert was about 1,300, and the total weight of machinery, coals, and stores carried amounted to about 170 tons. Camel transport is totally inadequate, and the energies of the Corporation within the next few months will have to be chiefly concentrated on getting the line through. Until then no large additional areas of land can be brought under cultivation nor can the mineral wealth of the concession be developed.

The railway concession is for a period of seventy years, during which time the company has a monopoly of railway communication between the Valley of the Nile and the oases. During the first twenty years of this period no other railway can be made within the area served by the line under construction without the Corporation being first offered the right to construct. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the cost of construction for twenty years, unless in any year the total net profits earned by the company are sufficient to pay 3 per cent. on the total share capital of the company. The interest is payable out of surplus revenues of the oases, as defined by the concession, over a period of twenty-five years. The Corporation has also the right to construct further railways within the same area, upon application at any time within twenty years. The Government has the power to expropriate the railway after the expiration of thirty years, on payment to the company of the value of all lands, works, materials, and plant suitable to and used for the purpose of the railway (such value to be in case of difference or dispute determined by arbitration), and on payment also of an annual sum until the expiration of the seventy years equal to the average annual net profits derived from the railway for the preceding five years minus a sum equal to four per cent. on the amount to be paid as value.

Only 77 kilometres have as yet been finished, and work on that line has been suspended for some time pending the arrival of the material, 1,260 tons of which are now coming out from England. The total length of the line from the Nile Valley to Khargeh junction, where it connects with the Egyptian Government's railway system, will be 120 kilometres, but the line will be pushed on to Dakkeh as soon as ever Khargeh station is in working order. Dakkeh is 120 kilometres to the west and there is level ground all the way from one oasis to the other. A system of road transport may be started, either by motor or otherwise, till the rail is finished, as from Khargeh to Dakkeh one could drive a coach.

The progress of the line has been at the rate of a kilometre a day, and when the material arrives it is hoped that the railhead will be advanced two kilometres daily. The work began last January and as 115 kilometres now remain to be completed, Khargeh should be connected with the Nile Valley early in the coming year. The railway base is at Karnak, near Farshout, and is two miles from Khargeh junction on the main line. Here are the workshops and three locomotives and 25 trucks. The European staff here is composed of Mr. Hornblower, the superintendent, Mr. Howard, assistant-superintendent, Mr. Jones, assistant-engineer in charge, Mr. Fothergill, engineer-in-charge of construction, and a foreman. There is an excellent supply of well water and the quarters, situated on the edge of the desert, are comfortable and healthy. The shops are in charge of Mr. Saunders, the foreman, and the small appearance of the engines and the business-like and neat look of things in general at the railway base reflect great credit on Mr. Hornblower and his staff. Labour is easily obtained, and there are very amicable relations existing between the local sheikhs and omrah and the Corporation's staff. Ordinary labourers get P.T. 4½ and raises P.T. 10 per day. The base is connected by telephone with the State railways and railhead. The company employ 160 raises and men for platelaying. The contract for the formation of the road is in the hands of Messrs. Gussman and Co., of Cairo, and the road has been made as far as kilometre 90, ten kilometres beyond railhead. The gauge is 75 centimetres, which is the standard narrow gauge used on the Delta Railways and other Egyptian lines. The steepest gradient is 1 in 40. The construction of the existing road is excellent, and the running is very easy. There are no serious difficulties to be met with in constructing the line, the only problem to be encountered being the steep descent from the plateau to the oasis. Here the gradient will be 1 in 25, which, although steep, is not without precedent in narrow gauge railway construction. As soon as the line is finished the first chapter in the history of the development of the southern oases will be closed. When once railway communication is established with the Nile Valley a great impetus will be given to the export of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the oases. Immigrants from the thickly populated centres in Upper Egypt will flock to the sparsely inhabited and well-watered depressions in the Libyan desert which, after a lapse of fifteen hundred centuries, will resume their ancient prosperity and be numbered among the richest of Egypt's fertile provinces.

THE SEASON AT MENA.

It is not surprising, considering the delightful weather prevailing there, that Mena House Hotel is filling up so rapidly. Many arrivals from Europe have taken place during the past week, the visitors being quite enthusiastic over the pure desert air. On Saturday the now famous Scotch ladies' band gave their first performance, which will be continued every Saturday. This will undoubtedly be a great attraction to visitors from Cairo, lunching and spending the afternoon at the Pyramids. Yesterday the Braze orchestra also started their season at Mena.

The number of automobiles on the Mena road last Sunday was really astonishing. One would have thought that the whole of Cairo Society had made up its mind to motor out to Mena to-day.

Among the many visitors staying at this favourite hostelry we notice:

Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Summers, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brunyate, Col. and Mrs. Granville Smith, Col. and Mrs. Ludlow, Major and Mrs. Pereira, Major O'Leary, Capt. H. W. Dumaresq, Mr. C. M. Mulvaney, Mrs. A. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Littlewood, Judge and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Chatterton Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Mack, Mrs. and Miss Glemmill, Mr. Rudolf Horwitz, Mr. G. Repton and family, Capt. Hon. W. Trefuss, Mrs. Nathan Abbott, Mr. Joseph B. McNamara, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Philpott, Mrs. and Miss Handasyd Dick, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pumpelly, Mr. R. W. Pumpelly, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. White, Mr. Nicolas Johnson, Mr. Leon Soukhatine and family, Mr. and Mme Louis Jousard, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Mrs. Beekford, Mrs. Stewart Geddes, Mrs. and Miss Macmurdow, Mrs. M. Theresa McColgan, Mr. Edward McColgan, Hon. Mrs. Home, Mrs. D. Rees, Mrs. P. G. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Critchley Salmonson, Mr. Y. Riley and party, Mr. and Mrs. Zintgraf, Mrs. Chinnery de Gros, Miss Marion Dumaresq, Mrs. E. Payne, Mrs. and Miss Weyermann, Mr. A. Barton Buckley.

Amongst forthcoming arrivals are: Admiral Sir Nowell and Lady Salmons, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sturge, Capt. Eyre, Miss Alice Eyre, Col. Augustus Hill and Miss Hill, the Misses Tuck, Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Mary Wentworth Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Goudard du Bois.

CARLTON HOTEL

BUKELLEY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano

RAMLEH'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.

Full Pension P.T. 50 a day with Monthly Terms

Visitors from Cairo—night at Old Cabin.

Reclame Lunch, P.T. 16.—Dinner, P.T. 20.

Proprietor, CAQUILINA. (Late of The Cook & Sea)

EGYPTIAN HOME INDUSTRIES.

THE MINIH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Small attention has till now been paid to the home industries of Egypt by any but a few specialists, who may have had time and opportunity to ferret them out, in their somewhat inaccessible surroundings. For this reason alone the provincial agricultural shows may be welcomed in that they bring before the general public examples of native handicraft; on a small scale, it is true, but none the less interesting as evidences of the way in which the fellah can employ his time during the intervals of cultivation. These intervals are much-rarer, of course, than formerly, since perennial irrigation has replaced the selt, and the labour problem is felt in no small measure by cultivators of the converted lands. Whether this will lead to any appreciable diminution of home products remains to be seen; it will be regrettable should it prove so.

At the recent agricultural show held at Minih the Upper Egyptian industries were, on the whole, well-represented, with two notable exceptions, namely, basket work and pottery. Upper Egypt being the home of the familiar gila and other porous vessels, as well as of the coloured pottery so dear to the hearts and pockets of tourists, that omission was surprising.

First we may notice the various products of sheep's wool and camel's hair. One of the favourite manufactures seems to be a white rug, resembling thick, coarse flannel, very ugly, but doubtless very lasting, variegated sometimes with coloured patterns stencilled on, and decorated with tufts of the animal's hair; the process of manufacture was not shown, but we received one invitation to the exhibitor's home, at a small village in the neighbourhood, where all could be seen. The small white and brown caps worn by the fellahs, resembling the night cap of our grandparents, are made by the same process. Warm blankets are also woven and used, but the woollen products are not remarkable in any way.

In the same stall of exhibits, a man was weaving a material from silk and cotton which closely resembles our alpaca. This work was highly finished, and the material should make excellent suits for summer. It is not expensive, sufficient for a suit costing about P.T. 150 up country. The colours and designs are simple and good, the two best being an ordinary black stripe on white ground, and black checks on white ground much like our familiar shepherd's plaid. The natives use this material for their best galabieh, and for the lining of their robes.

The system of spinning and weaving is of the most primitive. In spinning either wool or linen, the spinner holds the material in his right hand, runs the thread through his thumb and forefinger, and twists it on to the spindle held in his left hand, which consists of nothing but a small stick. It is a familiar sight, riding through the villages, to see an old grandfather squatting outside his mud hut, basking in the sun, and spinning in the leisurely way befitting his years, or to meet the younger men spinning as they walk through their fields.

The weaving is done by the old pattern of hand loom, which, we suppose, differs but little all the world over. The weaver works with surprising skill and accuracy, the designs and colours all known by heart, handed down from generation to generation.

One stall exhibited silk worms. This industry is but small and chiefly in the hands of Greeks, who sell the raw material to the natives by weight, leaving it to them to make it up.

Hemp supplies one of the most important sources of home industry. This plant is grown round the edges of the cotton fields, to protect the cotton from the wind: its bright flower making a very effective contrast to the rich green leaves and graceful yellow

flower of the cotton, the whole making a mass of colour truly refreshing in the grilling days of summer.

When the hemp, which grows to the height of six feet and more, has fulfilled its first mission of protector to the cotton, it is cut down, and the stalks soaked in water for about twenty-five or thirty days; the fibre can then be separated and is twisted off into strands of various thickness, according to the use to which it is to be put. From the fine threads are made rugs and matting of a coarse, hard nature, also sacking: the coarsest fibre is used for twisting into rope, which is of an excellent quality, kept chiefly for rigging and all other boating purposes: it is far better than the rope made from date palm fibre, which is coarse and brittle, chiefly used for hobbling animals. The fibre is twisted into rope by a primitive contrivance, two men standing in the village street, some twenty yards apart, the one twisting the threads in his hands, while the other turns the wheel round which the threads revolve.

One of the most picturesque exhibits was the Bedouin women making their famous carpets in tents of their own handiwork; recalling visions of days spent on the western desert, when the sight of prancing horses and gorgeous robed chieftains, the glitter of swords and saddlery, transported us to the romantic days of Granada the Glorious.

The carpets are woven on handlooms spread on the ground, the women kneeling at their work; as a rule two women to each carpet, which will take them about three months to finish, if of the average size of five metres by three. They work by heart, counting the stitches; the designs, which are bold, being handed down from generation to generation, consequently they lack variety, but both they and the colouring are good. The tents are woven in the same manner, the tops being of camel hair, dark grey, and the sides of wool, with the same designs and colours as the carpets, the whole being extremely effective. Neither tents nor carpets are made for general sale, but can be bought at a price if particularly desired.

The women, who are of a much bolder, heavier type of feature than the fellahs, were loaded with massive gold ornaments, which suit their style, and have a handsome effect. Across the knees of one of them lay a small baby, his face covered with the inevitable flies, but slumbering peacefully in spite of all. A small girl was being taught the work, but devoted the larger share of attention to the sightseers, bringing down proofs on her head from the women, who all worked away quite unconcerned.

(To be continued.)

BAND PERFORMANCE.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel E. A. Herbert, M.V.O., and officers, the band 6th Inniskilling Dragoons will perform the following programme on the terrace of the Continental Hotel on Thursday from 4 to 6 p.m.:

March—Yankee Girl—Holmann
Ballad—Music from Masetelli—Auber
Waltz—Womus Madia—Ziehrer
Selection—The Dairymaids—Rebus
Schlummerlied—Schumann
Clarinet Solo—Miranda—Howgill
Grand Selection—Böhme—Puccini
Morceau Humoristique—En Pionnade—Gillet
Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem
God Save the King
E. PROSSER, Bandmaster.

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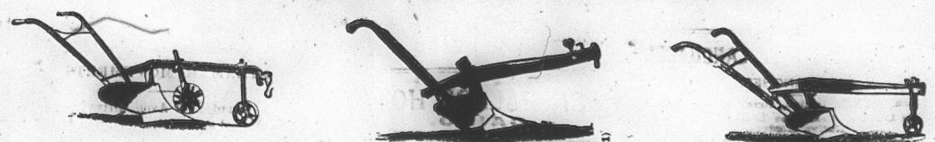
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J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, ENGLAND

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to the leading article in your issue of November 30th. It endeavours to reply to some recent criticisms of the present regime in Egypt, and lays down certain principles of political philosophy which cannot fail to cause surprise, the more especially as they come from an organ of English public opinion. I would first remark, in parenthesis, that I do not suppose the views you advance of the true relationship of the executive to the judiciary will be at all acceptable to the authorities whose policy you defend.

If I may recapitulate your astounding argument, it is briefly to the effect that in any well ordered country it is essential that the executive government should have the power to control, and it need be, disregard the Court of Law. You add that if it were not so, the Courts of Law would be the real government of the country and might "overrule the law" and thus obtain despotic power, and thus "the liberty, rights, and lives of the public would be placed at their mercy."

Now, Sir, I think the principles you initiate will sound strangely to your English readers. We are accustomed to believe that good government is based on two fundamental principles; first, that all authority should, as far as may be, be exercised in accordance with the traditional or pre-ordained rules and record, that no one man or body of men should have all the authority of government concentrated in his or its hands. In all civilized countries these principles are put into practice by dividing the powers of government into three independent parts—the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The work of the latter is to interpret the existing laws and apply them to particular cases; if the laws as applied by the Judiciary prove inconvenient or defective, it is for the Legislature to correct them.

To leave such a power of correction to the Executive to be exercised, as the Government may think fit in particular cases, would indeed be to authorize arbitrary rule.

One finds in history that the best governed countries have been those where the law has been used by the Government, not as an instrument in its hands for the enforcement of its authority and will blindly, but as a co-relative to check any abuse of its power. It cannot be asked, who is superior. It is Government who selects its law officers and appoints them; if I have said, not blindly or to carry out any enactment made by it, but as an aid, to interpret wisely such enactments and deliver justice.

As long as there is a Legislature, no Judiciary can take the bit between its teeth and usurp the Government of the country. And in this connection it is pertinent to remark that even this risk is run and the Judiciary is made supreme over the ordinary legislature, in those countries where the Constitutional guarantees for individual rights and rights of minorities are greatest, such, for instance, the United States.

Solicitude for liberty has before now made men jealous not only of the Executive but also of the Legislature, and English history shows that the law has been most zealous in protecting the liberties of the people.

It is, I imagine, been reserved for the writer of your leader to hold up the Judiciary as a danger to freedom. He is surely oblivious of the fact that it is the essentially legal spirit of the British Constitution, both at home and abroad, which constitutes, by the admission of all critics, their special glory. With the exception of the United States, there is certainly no community outside the British Empire where the supremacy of the law (and therefore necessarily the Courts of Law) is so much cherished as with ourselves.

In short, it is for the Courts not only to interpret and enforce the laws but to protect and enforce the rights of citizens, and where the rights of the individual clash with those of the Government, the latter, for the due administration of Justice, can but be treated as a corporate body.

You say that the criticisms you reply to "have been based upon the assumption that the Government," i.e. the Executive, "stand in the same relation to the law and the Courts of Justice as if it were nothing more than a

private individual," and in truth this assumption has been accepted at least in all English-speaking countries; and may now be considered an axiom. — I am, etc.,

Alexandria.

BETTING IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—Assuming that a better horse backs a winning horse either to win or to place should at least recover the amount of his original stake, there can be no doubt that "Victor" has not only drawn your attention to what should have been obvious long ago, but has suggested a very workable remedy. Perhaps his letter is too mathematical for some of your readers to work out. To such I would put the question, Have you ever backed the favorite for a place and paid your 20 piastres and in return have received less than 20 piastres? If you have had much experience of the Khedivial Sporting Club races I may safely assume your answer to be affirmative. It is possible, though not mathematical, the light of Nature has warned you against backing a horse at certain places on the Pari-Mutuel system as practised in Cairo, and thereby you have been saved a certain loss of your venture. If the answer to the above question be affirmative, it is obvious that every additional 20 piastres ticket in which the "foolish" backer involves an additional loss. So much for "Victor's" letter.

I would suggest that the theory of a protest should be carried further. Why should a man lose 10% of a winning bet, before any ultimate calculations as to the value of his bet be worked out? To explain my meaning let us take an extreme case. I happen to be the only man to back the accepted favorite for a winner. No one else puts any money on the race, knowing it to be a foregone conclusion. I can only receive 18% for every £1 which I have been foolish enough to stake—a further proof, if any were needed, that the more I stake on a winning bet the more I lose.

I would suggest that the 10% which the club deducts should be deducted from the total value of losing tickets and that the winners should receive the price of their ticket plus their share of the 90% of the total value of the losing tickets. This scheme should apply both to betting for a place and a win, and it is the only fair one if my original assumption that a backer who wins should receive back at least his money be considered a sound one—I am, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

S. P. C. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to a paragraph headed "Cruelty to Animals" in your issue of the 7th inst., may I be permitted to point out that the latter part of your correspondent's statement is very misleading? The servants of the society are forbidden to seize animals for treatment. During the month of May, when the society commenced operations, there certainly were one or two cases where the servants of the society seized animals, and on one occasion a slight disturbance ensued which was quelled by the arrival of myself with a policeman. Save these one or two isolated cases all the animals that we have had for treatment, some 350 in all, have been seized by the police. On a few occasions also I have myself, when no policeman was handy, personally conducted animals to the Markaz, but on none of these occasions has there been a disturbance in Sohag. — I am, etc.,

B. C. HARTSHORN.

Sohag, December 8.

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Have pleasure in informing their clients in Egypt, that they have appointed Messrs. E. P. BLATTNER & Co. as their Agents for Egypt and the Sudan.

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ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, December 1.

Aden, as already intimated in these notes, will be discontinued as a station for a British infantry battalion, but not until the 2nd Buffs, which have arrived there from Madras, put in a tour of duty. It is a moot point if this important coaling station should be left without Tommy Atkins, glad as he is to learn the news.

Lieutenant Haptingham, Royal Field Artillery, who goes out to Egypt to join the Khedive's Army, is to be specially employed with the Egyptian Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant G. S. Armstrong, Royal Dublin Fusiliers on returning from the Indian Army, joins the 2nd Battalion at Fermoy.

The Army Council has ruled that in cases of (1) extension of service, (2) re-engagement, (3) continuance in the service beyond 21 years, after the 30th September, 1906, the issue of service pay should cease from the date subsequent to the expiration of (1) original period with the colours; (2) 1st period of limited engagement, or (3) 2nd period of limited engagement, as the case may be, and not from the date upon which they extend, etc. Soldiers of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry will, subject to the new conditions prescribed by Army Order No. 231 of 1906, commence to draw professional pay from the day succeeding that upon which they cease to draw service pay.

The Vindictive, cruiser, Captain E.H. Montague, has left Chatham dock-yard for Colombo, having on board a new crew for the Pegasus, Commander W. H. D'Oyly, which will meet her there, and will be recommissioned by Commander G. C. Quayle, for a further term of service on the Australian station. The Vindictive called at Port-mouth for the embarkation of a new crew for the Sealark, surveying vessel, Commander H. B. T. Somerville, which is also to be recommissioned at Colombo. The relieved crews of the Pegasus and Sealark will return to England in the Vindictive, which is due at Devonport on February 1, and is there to turn her own nucleus crew over to the Hyacinth, cruiser, which will be commissioned on the following day. The Vindictive is afterwards to be navigated to Portsmouth and Chatham by the relieved crew of the Pegasus. The Hyacinth will also go to Chatham to give drafting leave to her nucleus crew, and to complete to all numbers in readiness to leave on February 20 for service abroad.

SALE OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Egyptian antiquities, some of which date back over 4,400 years before Christ, will occupy Messrs. Sotheby's rooms, London, for three days at the end of December.

The collection, which was made by Mr. R. de Rostafell, is one of the largest ever taken to England by a private collector. It was commenced about twelve years ago, the antiquities as they were obtained being packed and sent to England stored in a London depository. To the pre-dynastic period belong the large series of flint implements and early pottery; to the dynastic belongs the sculpture, bronze, pottery, and fresco paintings. The present time is represented by a number of personal ornaments and trophies, recalling the most important recent events in Egypt, the campaign in Upper Egypt and the Sudan.

EGYPT AND MOROCCO.

The "Standard" says:—"If Morocco is ever to become an Egypt, it must first be provided with a Lord Cromer or a Herr von Kellay. It is to postpone indefinitely the regeneration of the country if we are told to await the natural developments of political instinct amongst the wild tribesmen of the hills, or expect it to be stimulated by the subtle state-mind about the Court, who care only about so transmitting their power from one generation to the next that no accented Western innovations may find a footing in the land of Baïr-el-Mameuin—the Lord of the True Believers."

The "Daily News": "The proposal that both France and Spain should land a considerable force of troops at Tangier will come as no surprise, in view of Morocco's insecurity and disorder. We should be surprised, however, if such occupation were to be temporary. The restoration of public confidence, so severely shaken by Raisuli's revolt, will have to be followed, as in Egypt, by measures for the maintenance of social order, and we need anticipate no early evacuation of the port. We have never seen how European intervention can be avoided now that Morocco is so manifestly breaking up, and it is to be hoped that in the years to come there may be no scramble for territory, or display of unworthy jealousy between the Powers."

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SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MONTREAL.

HOSPITALS ALL OVER THE CONTINENT FIND PE-RU-NA VALUABLE IN TREATING ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES.

CATARRH of the respiratory organs is a common ailment in Canada for at least two-thirds of the year.

This condition is no doubt caused by the long, severe winters experienced in this part of the continent.

Therefore, when Peruna was discovered by Canadian people to be a reliable remedy for these catarrhal diseases, it at once became a popular medicine, not only among individuals and in families, but in the great hospitals, where it was used as a preventative and relief in hundreds of cases.

These institutions do not hesitate to give their endorsement of the remedy which has been so helpful in the treatment of their poor and sick.

Among these institutions is that of the Sisters of Good Shepherd, who gave the following endorsement:

The Peruna Company,
Columbus, Ohio.

Having used Peruna for the past few months, for our sick and poor, we are happy to say that it has given us great satisfaction.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd,
August 20, 1903.

After a continued use of the remedy, this institution has found no reason to change its good opinion of the remedy and expresses its satisfaction in the following terms:

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

E. DEL MAR,
Alexandria, Egypt.

Montreal, Nov. 7, 1903.

We found Peruna a relief in several cases. We can say it is a good tonic and we are very thankful.

Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

When catarrh once fastens itself upon the system, it becomes an obstinate disease to eradicate.

A systemic remedy—one that reaches every internal organ of the body—is an absolute necessity.

Peruna is just such a remedy. It searches out the cause of the disease, healing and strengthening the mucous membrane, and thus giving Nature an opportunity to perform her part of the restorative process.

One of the many hospitals which have found Peruna of value in treating old and obstinate cases of catarrh is the Hospital St. John, who write, as follows:

"We are happy to tell you that your Peruna has given us satisfaction. Three patients have tried it, one 68 years old, Renout Dupuis, afflicted with catarrh, is much relieved, more than he has been for a number of years."

"A young girl, 15 years old, had an obstinate cough, which half a bottle of Peruna caused to disappear."

"As to myself, two bottles have convinced me that Peruna is magnificent as a tonic."

Directions for taking the remedy will be found on each bottle, also in Dr. Hartman's book, called "The Ills of Life," which can be obtained from your druggist for the asking.

For special instructions write to Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Before the treatment I could not walk for a quarter of an hour without experiencing much fatigue. Now I can walk a mile easily.

"Through these three cases we desire to make known to the public the efficiency of your remedy."

Hospital St. John, of St. John's, Province of Quebec.

A later letter received from the same institution reads as follows:

"Three weeks ago I wrote to tell you how satisfactory we found Peruna. We recommend it highly for colds, coughs, catarrh and neuralgia."

"I have used it myself as a tonic with the best results, taken as directed, half a teaspoonful every half hour."

Peruna not only promptly relieves coughs and colds in their first stages, but is equally prompt and efficient for catarrhal diseases in the chronic stage.

Of course, it is only reasonable to suppose that a great deal less medicine will be necessary to cure a slight attack of catarrh than would be required to relieve the ailment after it had been allowed to become chronic.

Directions for taking the remedy will be found on each bottle, also in Dr. Hartman's book, called "The Ills of Life," which can be obtained from your druggist for the asking.

For special instructions write to Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

As to myself, two bottles have convinced me that Peruna is magnificent as a tonic.

NILE VALLEY (NEW) CO.

The secretary issues the following information:—"Owing to the death of the company's late manager, the reports from the mine have been unduly delayed, but the following brings the news up to date:—The total footage for the three months ended 31st October, 1906, amounted to 377 ft 9 ins. The main shaft No. 5 was sunk 43 ft 3 ins; and is now a total depth of 357 ft 9 ins. The main shaft crosscut at the C level is now completed. At 24 ft from the shaft a leader was cut, measuring 8 ins wide and assaying 7.7 dwts, and at 34 ft from the shaft the crosscut connected with the south drive from winch B.N.1. This drive advanced a further 47 ft during the three months, the face now being 59 ft south of the main crosscut. Northwards from winch B.N.1 a further 28 ft 6 ins was driven, and this face is now 118 ft north from the main crosscut. Both in the north and in the south drives the reef opened up shows an average width of 18 ins and an average value of 6.5 dwts. No. 1 shaft was sunk an additional 10 ft, the total depth now being 325 ft, and connected with C level, which is being driven north and south from the point. In the south drive (24 ft long) the reef averages 23 ft 6 ins wide, and the assays show an average of 8.9 dwts. In the north drive (39 ft long) the average width of the reef is 47.1 ins and the average value 17.1 dwts. The north drive from winch B.S.1, advanced 1 ft 6 ins and the south drive 7 ft 6 ins. Here the reef averaged 46 ins wide and assayed from a trace to 4 dwts. The faces of the drives are now 14 ft north and 25 ft south respectively. Winch B.N.2 was sunk 40 ft, making a total depth of 68 ft from collar. The average width of reef exposed was 23.1 ins; the average value 8.5 dwts. Winch B.S.2 is 93 ft down, being an additional 60 ft for the three months. The average width of reef was 13.1 ins; the average value 8.2 dwts. The first winch below the C level has been started, and has reached a depth of 27 ft (winch C.N.1). The reef in this winch is split into stringers, separated by mullock. Over an average width of 71.2 ins of this mixture of mullock and quartz the average value was 6.6 dwts. As almost all the gold is in the quartz, and as this will be to a certain extent hand picked before milling, the actual value is higher than indicated above."

KHEDIVIAL SPORTING CLUB,
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The Race Course will be open for gallops on Friday, 14th, and Sunday, 16th December, up to 1 p.m.

29060 G-2

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GHEZIREH PALACE HOTEL

WILL BE OPEN SHORTLY.

THE UNITED EGYPTIAN LANDS, LTD.

It has been decided to keep open the subscription list for the above company in Egypt until Thursday next, the 13th inst., at midday, in order to conform with the closing of the list in London, which will take place simultaneously.

THE UNITED EGYPTIAN LANDS, LTD.

Il a été décidé de laisser la liste de souscription de cette Société ouverte jusqu'à Jeudi prochain 13 courant, à midi, afin d'en faire coïncider la fermeture avec Londres, ou elle sera close à cette date.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)
Le marché est en réaction presque générale. Quant aux affaires, elles ont été limitées comme importance aux nouvelles émissions, à la Cassa di Sonto, à l'Urbaïne et au Comptoir.

Les Ritz Hotels sont restés soutenus à 17/32. L'Helwan Development débute à 1/32 pour clore à 1/4. L'United Egyptian Lands se traite aux environs de 1/32 et le Sidaoui à 2/32. La Fontaine Sidaoui ouvre à 2/16 pour finir à 2/16. Quant à la Sidi Salem, elle se maintient au même prix qu'hier.

Il y a une baisse assez sensible en Rumeil à 6/78, Privileged Bère d'Alexandrie à 207 vendeurs, Deferred Delta à 13/12, et Delta Land à 4/8.

En baisse également l'Agricole de 9/34 à 9/32, les Jouisances d'Eau du Qaire de 27/3 à 26/8, la Daira de 17/16 à 17/12, les Markets de 30/9 à 30, la Salt & Soda de 24/8 à 23/8, la Nile Land de 19/18 à 18/78, les Sucrières de 78 à 77, la Bank Bank de 8/18 à 8/16, l'Union Comptoir de 7/16 à 7/12, l'Union Comptoir de 6/12 à 6/16 et la Banque d'Or de 133 1/2 à 133.

Par contre, la Bière du Qaire se relève à 134 la Privileged et 73 la Dividende; la Cassa di Sonto nouvelle s'avance à 264 1/4; l'Investment Khedivial Mail remonte à 40/3, l'Investment à 11/12 acheteurs, le Trust à 121/2; l'Urbaïne, après avoir touché 7/8, clôture à 7/8; la Building Lands gagne 1/16 à 5/11/16 et le Banco di Roma 50 cent à 1/5. La National Bank est ferme à 28 9/16-5/8.

Les nouvelles émissions, se produisant toutes à la fois, ont un peu désorganisé notre marché.

Circulaire H. de Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Qaire, le 11 Décembre.
Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres est toujours resté à 5 5/8 pour cent. Hier le Consolidé anglais est encore resté invarié à 86 5/8, de même que l'Unité à 102. La National Bank a de nouveau gagné 1/4 à 28 5/8. L'Agricole est demeuré inchangé à 9/34, et la Daira à 17/32. La Delta Light a perdu 1/8 à 12 5/8.

Le Crédit Foncier Egyptien a rétrogradé de 1 franc à 786. La Banque d'Athènes a regagné 1 franc à 138.

Ici, la séance de ce matin a été presque entièrement consacrée aux transactions sur les titres de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux. Le restant de la cote a été négligé, à l'exception de la Cassa di Sonto et des Nungovich Hotels.

La National Bank a faibli à 28 1/2-9/16. L'Agricole a été mieux tenue à 9/34-13/16, la Banque d'Athènes à 137-138, la Banque d'Orient à 134 et le Comptoir Financier à 7/16-1/16. La Cassa di Sonto a gagné 5 francs à 264. La Béhère a fléchi à 42 7/8.

Poursuivant leur mouvement de hausse, les Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux, qui avaient coté hier à 6 3/16, ont débute aux abords de 7 5/8 pour avancer aussitôt à 7 7/8, réaction à 7 5/8 et remonter à 7 15/16-8. Cela confirme ce que nous avons dit hier; d'ailleurs, il faut s'attendre à ce que le mouvement de hausse s'accroisse en raison même de la situation spéciale octroyée à ce titre. La part de fondateur, qui a coté hier à P.E. 99, a débute à 105 pour monter graduellement à 112. On verra beaucoup mieux également à bref délai.

La Delta Light s'est raffermie à 12 3/8-7/16. Les Automobiles ont baissé à 6 1/3-3/16; par contre, leur part de fondateur a monté à 10 livres sans vendeurs.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich ont avancé à 93.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont été ramenés à 4 11/16-3/16, les New Egyptian à 32/9 et les Salt and Soda à 24/1.

Les Abdy se sont raffermis à 1 7/16-1/2.

L'affaire de l'Ibrahimieh Ploughing Co. dont nous avons eu l'occasion de toucher un mot dans notre Circulaire du 30 Novembre dernier, tend à se corer.

Les participants à l'acte syndicaliste du 11 Mai 1905, relatif à l'augmentation du capital social, viennent de recevoir, par l'entremise de la maison Oziel, Javal et Cie, à propos de l'assemblée générale convoquée au Qaire pour le 3 Décembre 1905 et renvoyée au 29 du même mois, un avertissement les sommant de retirer les 2132 titres leur revenant contre la somme de P.E. 249,553. 10 au principal, sous menace d'un recours judiciaire.

La question devient palpitante d'intérêt, car, ainsi que nous l'avons déjà fait observer, il ressort du procès-verbal de la séance du 5 Mai 1905 de l'Assemblée générale de la Corporation des Agents de change du Qaire qu'une participation de 4,000 actions à 25 s. ab. 6d. avait été donnée à M. Paul Oziel personnellement et que le président de l'honorable Corporation en avait offert la répartition entre les membres présents à l'assemblée, ce qui fut accepté.

Or, les 16,000 actions nouvelles, émises le 6 Mai 1905, étaient d'une valeur nominale de 25; elles étaient offertes à 26 au public et les 4,000 précédentes à 25. 2. 6. M. Paul Oziel. Il est à noter qu'aux termes du prospectus d'émission l'excédent de 21 an dessus du pair devait être mis à la réserve.

Apparemment, M. Oziel ne s'était pas clairement expliqué, ou bien le prospectus était erroné. D'une des choses, on ne saura déterminer à quel titre les 4,000 actions susdites avaient été attribuées personnellement à M. Paul Oziel, car l'honorable président de la Corporation n'était, que nous sachions, ni administrateur, ni co-administrateur, ni même avocat-ami de l'Ibrahimieh Ploughing Co.

Pour le moment nous ne saurions en dire davantage; mais nous informons et tâcherons d'éclaircir la curieuse légende de ceux qui nous questionnent à ce propos.

En attendant, les actions Ibrahimieh Ploughing, admises à la cote officielle de la Bourse Khédiviale le 5 Mai 1905, figurent toujours sur le Bulletin officiel de la Corporation des Agents de change du Qaire...

Nous recevons beaucoup de lettres par lesquelles on nous pose toutes sortes de questions, notamment celle de savoir si un détenteur d'actions a le droit de demander à connaître les numéros des titres qui se trouvent déposés chez son banquier, agent, courtier ou autre intermédiaire.

Nous regrettons qu'on surenchérisse de travail nous empêchant ce moment de répondre séparément à chacun de nos correspondants. Aussi devons-nous prendre le parti de dire, par la voie de cette Circulaire, qu'à notre sens on doit se résigner.

Il est, naturellement, incontestable pour les valeurs à lots, à amortissement, etc., et il peut s'étendre, croyons-nous, sans inconvénient à tous autres titres indistinctement, pour une raison, ou pour une autre, le détenteur désire connaître ou conserver les numéros.

Prenant texte des nouvelles publiées ces jours-ci par les journaux sur le projet de construction d'une nouvelle Bourse, on nous demande de divers côtés des renseignements sur la valeur réelle des "actions Bourse Khédiviale" (1) du Qaire qui sont cotées à 250 (nominale) sur le quai officiel de la Corporation des Agents de change du Qaire.

Tout ce que nous pouvons dire, c'est que ces actions sont, à proprement parler, des parts; car il ne s'agit pas, en l'espèce, d'une Société anonyme, mais bien d'une Société civile.

Pour tous renseignements complémentaires, nous conseillons à nos correspondants de s'adresser directement à M. Paul Oziel, président de la Corporation des Agents de change, qui, nous en sommes certains, sera heureux de leur fournir, avec sa courtoisie habituelle, les données les plus précises à ce sujet.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS
December 11.
Eleui, Otr. s. Capt. Voulia, Meraina, Homay, Avon, Brit. s. Capt. Lancaster, Liverpool and Malta, Tamvaco.
Memfi, Ital. s. Capt. Benedetto, Meraina and Beyrouth, Florio-Rubattino.
Dundee, Brit. s. Capt. Diacaki, Meraina, Abou Bakr.

December 12.
Sailor Prince, Brit. s. Capt. Jones, Manchester and Malta, Grace & Co.
Ruman Prince, Brit. s. Capt. Evans, Glasgow, Grace & Co.
Bulgarian, Brit. s. Capt. Vickers, London and Malta, Tamvaco.
Lefkosia, Greek s. Capt. Eliadis, Meraina and Port Said, Pilavachi.
Nilo, Ital. s. Capt. Pilo, Port Said, Florio-Rubattino.
Kabira, Brit. s. Capt. Willet, Meraina and Port Said, Khedivial Mail.

DEPARTURES
December 11.
Bear, Brit. s. Capt. Harris, Cyprus.
Emp. Nicolas, Rus. s. Capt. Borakoff, Piræus and Odessa.
Salamis, Greek s. Capt. Pithis, Cyprus.
Alexandria, Ott. s. Capt. Argiropoulos, Trebizunda.
Marie Elizabeth, French s. Capt. Bonafo, Barcelona and Marseilles.
Vigo, Brit. s. Capt. Harbord, Hall.
Woglindé, Germ. s. Capt. Mohr, Syria, with part of previous cargo.

Telegramme Havas
BOURSE du 11 décembre 1906
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS
Rente Française 3 o/o ... 96 05
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée ... 103 70
Rente Espagnole ... 94 65
Russe consolidée ... 77 25
Actions de Suez ... 4512
Crédit Foncier Egyptien ... 785
Crédit Lyonnais ... 1205
Comptoir National d'Economie ... 690
Banque Ottomane ... 678
Land Bank of Egypt ... 221
Banque d'Athènes ... 137
Banque d'Abyssinie ... 155
Crédit Franco-Egyptien ... 155
Change sur Londres ... 25 26 1/2

LONDRES
Consolidés anglais ... 86 1/4
Excoptions - Paris 3/4, Londres 6 o/o, Berlin 6 o/o

NOTICE.
Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witness.

Alexandria and Ramleh Railway Company Ltd.

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE

AVIS

Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire le Jeudi 27 Décembre 1906 à 4 heures de relevée aux Bureaux de la Compagnie à Alexandria.

L'ordre du jour de cette Assemblée est le suivant :

1. — Lecture du rapport du Conseil d'Administration et de celui du Censeur relatif aux Comptes de l'exercice du 1er Octobre 1905 au 30 Septembre 1906; approbation des dits comptes et fixation du dividende.

2. — Nomination du Censeur pour l'exercice 1906-1907 et fixation de sa rétribution.

3. — Renouvellement de tous les Membres du Conseil d'Administration, conformément aux art. 37 & 38 des statuts, qui sont révisibles.

Les Actionnaires porteurs d'au moins 20 actions qui voudraient assister à l'Assemblée ou s'y faire représenter doivent déposer leurs actions à Alexandria, au Siège de la Compagnie, à la National Bank of Egypt, à la Banque Impériale Ottomane, à la Banque de Egypte Ltd., à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., à la Banque de Salonique, à la Banco di Roma et au Crédit Lyonnais, ou à Londres; et à Paris à la Banque Impériale Ottomane ou à Bruxelles au Siège des Tramways d'Alexandrie, trois jours au moins avant celui fixé pour l'Assemblée, et le reçu qu'ils recevront en échange leur donnera le droit d'assister à l'Assemblée soit personnellement, soit par procuration.

Alexandrie le 12 Décembre 1906.

Par Ordre :
Le Directeur Général,
(Signé) J.G. JACOT.

29068-1

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday 11th December 1906.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

MESSAGERS HANDLED IN AT

FROM The Company's Offices Postal Telegraph Offices

H. M. H. M.

London ... 24 38

Liverpool ... 14 14

Manchester ... 19 13

Glasgow ... 19 48

Other Provincial Offices ... 48

Some delay due to faulty landlines.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués hier soir à 5 h. p.m. à la Bourse Khédiviale.)

Tal. 19 7/8 Livraison Janvier

" 20 3/8 " Mars

" 21 13/32 " Mai

Marché steady

(Cours clôture d'hier soir à 6 h. p.m. affichés par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises à la Bourse Khédiviale.)

Tal. 20 1/32 Livraison Janvier

" 20 9/16 " Mars

" 21 1/8 " Mai

" 21 9/16 " Juillet

Marché ferme

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9 h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 19 5/16 Livraison Janvier

" 19 27/32 " Mars

" 20 3/8 " Mai

" 20 23/32 " Juillet

Marché quiet

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. 51,238

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12 h. 45 p.m.)

Tal. 20 1/32 Livraison Janvier

" 20 1/32 " Mars

" 20 19/32 " Mai

" 21 1/32 " Juillet

Marché steady

Cloture de la Bourse Khédiviale

CONTRAITS

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br. ... 68 p.m.

Novembre 1907 ... Tal. 17 31/32 à 18

Janvier ... 20 1/32

Mars ... 20 9/16

Mai ... 21 1/8

Juillet ... 21 9/16

Graines de coton

Décembre-Janvier ... P.T. 67 3/4 à 35/40

Février-Mars ... 68 5/40 à 10/40

Avril ... 70 10/40 à 15/40

Fèves Saïdi

Décembre-Janvier ... P.T. 125 — à 130 —

REMARQUES

Coton.—Récolte actuelle.—La tenue du marché s'est améliorée dans l'après-midi mais les fondes changements n'ont guère eu d'importance. Activité modérée.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mars tal. 20 25/32 à —; plus bas pour mars 20 5/16 à —.

Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour mars 20 9/16 à —; plus bas pour mars 20 3/8 à —.

N.B.—Reporte.—Sans changement

Au moment de la clôture, les nouvelles étaient les suivantes :

Liverpool, coton égyptien disp. : 10 2/16. Futurs janvier : 62/64.

Liverpool, coton américain : Futurs jan. : 56/68.

Futurs mai-juin : 58.

New-York : coton américain : Futurs jan. : 50/68.

Graines de coton.—Récolte actuelle.—On n'y fait que de très rares affaires mais les cours restent quand même soutenus.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour fèves, mars P.T. 69 — à —; plus bas pour fèves, mars 68 35/40 à —.

Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour fèves, mars 69 40/40 à —; plus bas pour fèves, mars 69 40/40 à —.

N.B.—Reporte.—Sans changement

29283A-30-10-907

Bateaux partis :

Novembre	Destination	Tonnes
30 Britannia	Liverpool	1002
30 Druentia	Marseille	265
30 Portugal	Marseille	285
Décembre		
1 Campana	Hull	4955
2 Kypessi	Bristol	2318
3 Rosetti	Rotterdam	1000
3 Soti	Hambourg	650
6 Ramsay	Liverpool	4500
6 Trinity	Londres	4000

Bateaux sous chargement :

Semantha	Dunkerque	1000
Vigo <td>Hull <td>4500 </td></td>	Hull <td>4500 </td>	4500
City of Oxford <td>Liverpool <td>1000 </td></td>	Liverpool <td>1000 </td>	1000
Alexandria <td>Liverpool <td>300 </td></td>	Liverpool <td>300 </td>	300
Alba <td>Marseille <td>1800 </td></td>	Marseille <td>1800 </td>	1800
Frosso <td>Marseille <td>1500 </td></td>	Marseille <td>1500 </td>	1500
Maria Elisabeth <td>Marseille <td>180 </td></td>	Marseille <td>180 </td>	180
Egyptian Prince <td>Manchester <td>300 </td></td>	Manchester <td>300 </td>	300
Guerney <td>Hull <td>5000 </td></td>	Hull <td>5000 </td>	5000
City of Cambridge <td>Liverpool <td>700 </td></td>	Liverpool <td>700 </td>	700

Bateaux attendus :

Istria	Trieste	3000
Mostar <td>Trieste <td>1400 </td></td>	Trieste <td>1400 </td>	1400
Tycho <td>Hull <td>4000 </td></td>	Hull <td>4000 </td>	4000
Lorenzo <td>Hull <td>4000 </td></td>	Hull <td>4000 </td>	4000
Bifrost <td>Nantes <td>2500 </td></td>	Nantes <td>2500 </td>	2500
A designer <td>Havre <td>2000 </td></td>	Havre <td>2000 </td>	2000
A designer <td>Dunkerque <td>1000 </td></td>	Dunkerque <td>1000 </td>	1000
2 vapeurs à designer <td>U.K. <td>6000 </td></td>	U.K. <td>6000 </td>	6000
Vera <td>U.K. <td>2500 </td></td>	U.K. <td>2500 </td>	2500
Alceto <td>Hull <td>4000 </td></td>	Hull <td>4000 </td>	4000

Bourse Khédiviale, le 11 décembre 1906.

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

12 décembre 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Coton.—Cloture du marché du 11 dec. : Soutenu mais peu actif.

FAIR, FULLY FAIR, GOOD FAIR, FULLY GOOD FAIR et GOOD : Sans changement

FAIR, FULLY FAIR, GOOD FAIR, FULLY GOOD FAIR et GOOD : Sans changement

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FAIR, FULLY FAIR, GOOD FAIR, FULLY GOOD FAIR et GOOD : Sans changement



In His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Cairo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the terms of Article 121 of the Ottoman Order in Council of 1899, his Court will itself administer the Estate of the late Kenneth Lindsay McLellan Engineer of Cairo who died intestate at Cairo within the Jurisdiction of this Court on the 21st day of November 1906 and that all persons having claims on the estate should send in their claims to this Court before the 15th day of January 1907 on which date this Court will proceed to distribute the Estate having regard only to such claims as have then been presented.

By order
H. M. PEPPERCOCKE,
Marshal of the Court.
Cairo, December 12, 1906. 29023-3-7

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

DISPOSAL OF BUILDING SITES AT PORT SUDAN.

The Sudan Government will shortly dispose by Tender of about 400 Building Sites at Port Sudan.

The sites will be Leasehold held at Annual Rents on Building Lease for Eighty Years from 1st January, 1907. Rents will be payable only from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Lease will be Perpetually Renewable at Revised Rents fixed in default of Agreement by Arbitration at the end of each term of years. In fixing the revised rents the value of Buildings erected by Lessees will not be regarded as a ground for increase of Rent.

Example: If a plot is leased or a term of 80 years from 1st January 1907, then on the expiration of that term the Lessee will have a right (subject to observance of his covenant etc.) to obtain a fresh lease for a further period of 80 years at a revised rent, and so on in perpetuity. The revised rent will be calculated on the value the site would bear if it were vacant building lands.

Offers are invited of Premiums for the Purchase of the above mentioned Leasehold sites. All offers must be made by Tender, on the forms issued by the Sudan Government, and must be received at Khartoum not later than 1st January 1907.

Particulars of the sites offered, Plan of the Town, Conditions of Tender and Sale, Form of Tender, specimen Form of Lease, etc., will on and after October 1st 1906 be open to inspection at the following places during the usual business hours:

Khartoum: *Office of Director of Agriculture and Lands (T) and Office of Governor of Khartoum Province.
Cairo: *Office of Sudan Agent (T).
Port Sudan: Office of Inspector (Government Office, T).
Suakin: Office of Governor of Red Sea Province.
El Damer: Office of Governor of Berber Province.
Athara: Office of Director of Railways.
Alexandria: Office of Mr. Macpherson Grant.
Port Said: Office of Dixon Bay, War Office Representative.
London: *Office of Col. Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, and the Sudan Court, Imperial Institute.
Suez: Office of Capt. Falconer, War Office Representative.

For the convenience of intending purchasers the Conditions of Tender and Sale have been translated into Arabic and French and copies of the translations into either language will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. per copy at the Offices in the above list which are distinguished by a capital T.

Further information will be obtainable after the publication of the above-mentioned documents on application in writing to The Director of Agriculture and Lands, Khartoum.

*Copies of the Documents will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. or 1 Shilling per copy at the Offices marked with an asterisk.

NOTICE.

Sale of Ivory Rubber.

It is notified for general information that the Assistant Secretary, Stores Section will sell by Public Auction at the Beit El Amana, Omdurman, on Monday 16th December 1906 at 10 a.m. punctually, the following approximate quantities of ivory, rubber, etc.

Rottles	
3085	Aal No. 1.
3693	Aal No. 2.
4201	Ma hmouse
1647	Bar more than 10 rottles
738	Bar less than 10 rottles
766	Kling
417	Khorda
742	Rubber
3	Rhine horn
43	Giraffe skins.

The ivory will be sold in suitable lots at the rate of so much per kantar.

Immature ivory acquired under section 17 of the ordinance for the preservation of wild animals and birds 1903 is sold under condition that same is not resold in the Sudan and must be exported ex Sudan within one month from date of purchase and a permit for same will be issued at the time of purchase.

Ten per cent. of the value must be paid by the purchaser at the conclusion of the auction and the balance within 5 days from the above date, after which period it will remain at purchaser's risk and be subject to a demurrage charge of 100 milliem's per each kantar per diem until whole stock is removed.

None of the articles sold can be removed before the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

The payments will be in cash and no cheques will be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Signed) M. COULTS Kaïm.
Assistant Secretary,
Stores Section.

Khartoum, 29th November, 1906. 29044-4-2

Anglo-Egyptian Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on the 31st day of December 1906 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the offices of Messrs. R. Rolo Figli & Co., Alexandria, to receive the reports of the Directors on the accounts to 30th September last and proceed to the substitution or re-election of 2 Directors retiring by rotation and to elect an auditor.

Holders of share warrants must deposit their shares to enable them to vote at the meeting, three days at least before the 31st December in one of the following banks either in Cairo or in Alexandria: National Bank of Egypt, Crédit Lyonnais, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Bank of Egypt, or at the Company's Liverpool office, 7 Sweeting Street.

Alexandria, the 7th of December 1906.
291 33-3-A. THE BOARD.

Alexandria Water Company, Limited.

DIVIDENDE INTERIMAIRE.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont informés qu'un Dividende Interiminaire de Deux Shillings et Six Pence par action de £5, est payable le 15 Décembre 1906, en échange du Coupon N° 36, à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., à Alexandria ou chez M.M. Barclay & Company, Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, à Londres.

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration,
J. E. CORNISH,
Administrateur-Directeur.

Alexandrie, le 5 Décembre 1906. 29012-4-2

GOVERNEMENT DU SOUDAN

Concessions de Terrains à Batir a Port-Soudan

Le Gouvernement du Soudan va prochainement disposer, par voie d'adjudication d'environ 400 parcelles de terrains à batir à Port-Soudan.

Les dites parcelles seront données à bail emphytéotique, pour une durée de 80 années à partir du 1er Janvier 1907, moyennant loyer annuel, à charge pour le locataire de bâtir. Le loyer ne sera payable qu'à partir de la date de l'acceptation de l'offre.

Les baux seront renouvelables à perpétuité moyennant un loyer variable fixé à la fin de chaque terme, soit d'accord, soit par arbitrage. En fixant le nouveau loyer, la valeur des bâtiments élevés par le locataire ne sera pas considérée comme un motif d'augmentation de loyer.

EXEMPLE: Si une parcelle de terrain est louée pour une durée de 80 années à partir du 1er Janvier 1907. Dans ce cas, l'expiration de ce délai, le locataire aura un droit (condition d'observer les conditions du bail) d'obtenir un nouveau bail pour une nouvelle période de 80 années, moyennant un loyer modifié, et ainsi à perpétuité.

Le loyer modifié sera calculé sur la valeur du terrain, s'il était libre de construction. Des offres sont demandées pour les baux emphytéotiques dont s'agit; ces offres devront mentionner la prime que le soumissionnaire est disposé payer au comptant en sus des loyers annuels établis pour chacun des lots. La dite prime devra être payée en un seul versement à la signature du contrat de bail.

Toutes offres doivent être faites par soumission, sur les formules dressées par le Gouvernement du Soudan, et doivent être reçues à Khartoum avant le 1er Janvier 1907.

Le détail des terrains offerts, le plan de la ville, les conditions de l'adjudication et de la concession, la formule de soumission, spécification du bail, seront à la disposition du Public à partir du 1er Octobre 1906, aux lieux ci-après indiqués, durant les heures de bureau.

Khartoum:—Bureau du Directeur de l'Agriculture et des Terrains (T) et bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Khartoum.

Le Caire:—Bureau de l'agent du Gouvernement du Soudan (T).

Port-Soudan:—Bureau de l'Inspecteur (Bureau du Gouvernement (T)).

Souakim:—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province et de la Mer Rouge.

Wadi-Halfa:—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Halfa.

El-Damer:—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Berber.

Athara:—Bureau du Directeur du Chemin de Fer.

Alexandrie:—Bureau de Mr. Macpherson Grant.

Port-Said:—Bureau de F. Dixon bay; Représentant du Ministère de la Guerre.

Londres:—Bureau du Colonel Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster et le Soudan Court, Imperial Institute.

Suez:—Bureau du Capitaine Falconer, Représentant du Ministère de la Guerre.

Pour la commodité des acheteurs éventuels les conditions d'adjudication et de concession ont été traduites en arabe et en français et des copies de ces traductions, dans les deux langues, peuvent être obtenues à partir du 1er Octobre 1906, moyennant paiement de P.T. 5 par copie, aux bureaux mentionnés dans la liste ci-dessus, qui sont suivis d'une lettre majuscule T.

Des informations supplémentaires peuvent être obtenues après publication des documents ci-dessus mentionnés, moyennant demande écrite adressée au Directeur de l'Agriculture et des Terrains, à Khartoum.

* Aux bureaux marqués d'une astérisque, copies des documents pourront être obtenues à partir du 12 Octobre 1906, moyennant paiement de P.T. 5 ou un shilling par copie.

Hamburg & Anglo-American
NILE COMPANY.

River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.

THREE SAILINGS A WEEK.

Agents at Alexandria
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.

SOCIETE ANONYME Agricole et Industrielle d'Egypte

Emission de 5.000 Actions nouvelles d'une valeur nominale de FRs. 500 conformément aux décisions prises par l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire du 27 Novembre 1906.

CONDITIONS DE L'EMISSION: L'émission des nouvelles actions a lieu au pair. Elles participent à l'Exercice qui commence le 1er Février 1907 et qui finit le 31 Janvier 1908. Les actions souscrites seront libérées en une fois par le versement de Frs. 500.—qui devra être effectué au plus tard le 5 Janvier 1907.

DROIT DE SOUSCRIPTION: La présente souscription est exclusivement réservée aux porteurs des 20.000 Actions de Capital existantes. Le droit de souscription est appelé à s'exercer dans la proportion d'un titre nouveau pour quatre anciens. Les actionnaires qui voudront exercer leur droit de préférence à la souscription devront déposer leurs actions anciennes à l'un des Etablissements ci-dessous avec le bordereau annexé au bulletin de souscription.

Les souscriptions seront reçues jusqu'au 20 Décembre.

A BRUXELLES, A la Société Générale.

A la Banque de Bruxelles.

A la Banque d'Orléans.

A ANVERS, A la Banque d'Anvers.

A la Banque des Reports de Fonds Publics et de Dépôts.

A GAND, A la Banque de Gand.

A COUTRAI, A la Banque de Coutrai.

A CAIRE et ALEXANDRIE, Au Siège Social.

Au Crédit Lyonnais.

A la National Bank of Egypt.

A la Banque de Salonique.

A l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank.

29034-6-1

Supplément Commercial et Financier.

DE

"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de "L'Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication; des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc etc

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

Alexandrie, le 30 Novembre.

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 10 Janvier 1907, à midi, des offres pour la fourniture de 360 tonnes métriques de charbon de Coke de Newcastle (suivant échantillon à soumettre) livrables à raison de trente tonnes par mois, à partir du 15 Mars 1907, et ce conformément aux clauses et conditions du Cahier des Charges dont on peut obtenir copie au bureau de M. l'Inspecteur des Magasins de Gabbari (Alexandrie) contre paiement de 100 milliem's.

Les soumissionnaires auront à joindre à leur offre le récépissé de versement du cautionnement provisoire exigé.

Les offres doivent être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 30 milliem's. Elles seront adressées sous pli recommandé à Monsieur le Directeur Général

Chemins de fer de l'Etat

Caire.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la souscription suivante:

"Offre pour charbon de Coke."

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse, ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées, et elle se réserve le droit de diviser la commande.

Le Caire, le 6 Décembre 1906. 29021-2-2

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux d'Asphaltage de la Rue St. Mark.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 50.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 8 Janvier 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour Asphaltage de la Rue St. Mark."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 8 Janvier 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,
Signé: W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 10 Décembre 1906. 29058-3-2

Société Internationale des Employés

D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIÈGE SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLI No. 30 ET RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB No. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Jeune personne, veuve d'officier, que la mort de son mari et des revers de fortune obligent à chercher un emploi, accepterait une place d'institutrice, de dame de compagnie ou de gouvernante dans une bonne famille; ou, à défaut, un poste de caissière ou d'employée dans un bureau.

Deux employés bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour demandent tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références. Professeur français diplômé, cherche leçons à domicile.

Un professeur d'arabe et de comptabilité d'un des plus grands établissements d'instruction de la ville désire donner des leçons particulières.

Un jeune homme de 30 ans demande place de caissier.

Une dame connaissant la machine à écrire et la comptabilité désire un emploi.

Comptable expérimenté dans diverses Administrations de Banque, d'entreprise et de commerce, possédant de bons certificats et parlant diverses langues, demande un emploi. Il est disposé à donner des leçons, mettre en ordre les livres et les tenir provisoirement.

On demande un jeune homme de 16 à 18 ans pour apprendre le commerce.

On demande un jeune homme de 16 à 18 ans connaissant un peu la vente et parlant le français, l'anglais et l'arabe.

On demande un placier pour visiter les maisons de "détail" de la place.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

"Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse."

6-4-907

NOTICE.

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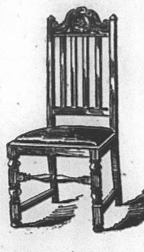
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